Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1842. No. 1143.

From the New World."

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF HENRY CLAY.

CHAPTER I.

Birth and Parentage—His early days—The Mill-boy of the Slashes—Studies Law—Hears Patrick Henry—Removes to Kentucky—Debut at a Debating Society—Becomes a successful Practitioner—Cases in which he distinguishes himself—He advocates the policy of gradually Emancipating the Slaves in Kentucky—Opposes the Alien and Sedition Laws—Is elected to the General Assembly—Instances of his Eloquence—Affair with Col. Daviess—Appears at the Bar for Aaron Burr—Subsequent interview with Burr in New York.

Henry Clay is a native of Hanover county, Virginia. He was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in a district of country familiary known in the neighborhood as the *Slashes*. His father, a Baptist clergyman, died during the revolutionary war, leaving a small and much embarrassed estate and seven children, of whom Henry was the fifth, to the care of an affectionate mother. The surviving parent did not possess the means to give her sons a classical education; and the subject of our memoir received no other instruction than such as could be obtained in the log-cabin school houses, still common in the lower part of Virginia, at which spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught.

In 1792, his mother, who had become united, in a second marriage, with Mr. Henry Watkins, removed to Woodford county, Kentucky, taking all her children, with the exception of Henry and his oldest brother. It was always a subject of regret with Mr. Clay, that he was deprived at so early an age of his mother's counsel, conversation and care. She was a woman of great strength of mind, and of the utmost tenderness toward her children.

He was only five years old when he lost his father; and, consequently, his circumstances in early life, if not actually indigent, were such as to subject him frequently to hard manual labor. He has ploughed in cornfields, many a summer day, without shoes, and without no other clothes on than a pair of osnaburg trowers and a coarse shirt. He has often gone to mill with grain to be ground into meal or flour; and there are those who remember his youthful visits to Mrs. Darricott's mill on the Pamunkey river. On such occasions his general equipment was a horse, with a briddle made of rope, and no saddle. Upon the horse would be thrown a bag, containing three or four bushels of wheat or corn. On this bag, the future statesman would mount and go to mill, get the grain ground, and return with it home.

At the age of fourteen, he was placed in a small retail store, kept by Mr. Richard Denny, near the Market-house in the city of Richmond. He remained here till the next year, 1792, when he was transferred to the office of the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, Mr. Peter Tinsley. There he became acquainted with the venerable Chancellor Wythe, attracted his friendly attention, and enjoyed the benefit of his instruction and conversation. The Chancellor being unable to write well, in consequence of the gout or rheumatism in his right thumb, bethought himself of employing his young friend as an amanuensis. This was a fortunate circumstance for the fatherless boy. His attention was thus called to the structure of sentences, as he wrote them down from the dictation of his employer: and a taste for the study of Grammar was created, which was noticed and encouraged by the Chancellor, upon whose recommendation he read Harris's Hermes, Tooke's Diversions of Purley, Bishop Lowth's Grammar, and other similar works.

For his handwriting, which is still remarkably neat and regular, Mr. Clay was chiefly indebted to Mr. Tinsley. Chancellor Wythe was a passionate votary of Greek. He was at one time occupied in preparing reports of his decisions, and commenting upon those of the Court of Appeals, by which some of his were reversed; and in this work he was assisted by his amanuensis. After the reports were published, he sent copies to Mr. Jefferson, John Adams, Samuel Adams, and others. In these copies he employed H. Clay to copy particular passages from Greek authors, to whom references had been made. Not understanding a single Greek character, the young copyist had to transcribe by imitation letter after letter.

Leaving the office of Mr. Tinsley the latter part of 1796, he went to reside with the late Robert Brooke, Esq., the Attorney General, formerly Governor of Va. His only regular study of the law was during the year 1797, that he lived with Mr. Brooke; but it was impossible that he should not, in the daily scenes he witnessed, and in the presence of the eminent men whom he so often heard and saw, be in the way of gathering much valuable legal information. During his residence of six or seven years in Richmond; he became acquainted with all or most of the eminent Virginians of the period, who lived in that city, or were in the habit of resorting to it—with Edmund Pendleton, Spencer Roane, Chief Justice Marshall, Bushrod Washington, Wickham, Call, Copeland, &c. On two occasions, he had the good fortune to hear Patrick Henry—once, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Virginia District, on the question of the payment of the British debts; and again before the House of Delegates of Virginia, on a claim of the supernumerary officers in the service of the State during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Clay remembers that remarkable man, his appearance and his manner, distinctly. The impression of his eloquent powers remaining on his mind is, that their charm consisted mainly in one of the finest voices ever heard, in his graceful gesticulation, and the variety and force of expression which he exhibited in his face.

Henry Clay quitted Richmond in November, 1797, his eldest brother having died while he yet resided in that city. Bearing a license from the judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals to practise law, he established himself in Lexington, Kentucky. He was without patrons, without the countenance of influential friends, and destitue of the means of paying his weekly board. "I remember," says he in his speech of June, 1842, at Lexington, "how comfortable I thought I should be, if I could make £100 Virginia money per year; and with what delight I received the first fifteen shilling fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into a lucrative practice."

Before resuming the active responsibilities of his profession, he devoted himself with assiduity several months to his legal studies. Even at that period the bar of Lexington was eminent for its ability. Among its members were George Nicholas, James Hughes, John Breckenridge, James Brown, Wm. Murray, and others, whose reputation was sufficient to discourage the most stout-hearted competition. But true genius is rarely unaccompanied by a consciousness of its power; and the friendless and unknown youth from Virginia fearlessly entered the field, which, to a less intrepid spirit, would have seemed pre-occupied. He soon commanded consideration and respect. He was familiar with the technicalities of practice: and early habits of business and application, enabled him to effect an easy mastery of the cases entrusted to his charge. His subtle appreciation of character, knowledge of human nature, and faculties of persuasion, rendered him peculiarly successful in his appeals to a jury; and he obtained great celebity for his adroit and careful management of criminal cases.

An anecdote is related of him about the time of his first entrance upon his profession, which shows that, notwithstanding his fine capacities, he had some native diffidence to overcome before they were fairly tested. He had joined a debating society, and at one of the meetings the vote was about to be taken upon the question under discussion, when he remarked in a low but audible whisper, that the subject did not appear to him to *have been exhausted*.

"Do ont put the question yet—Mr. Clay will speak," exclaimed a member, who overheard the half hesitating remark.

The chairman instantly took the hint, and nodded to the young lawyer in token of his readiness to hear what he had to say. With every manifestation of extreme embarrassment, he rose, and, in his confusion, began by saying: "*Gentlemen of the Jury*"—unconsciously addressing his fellow members as the tribunal, to which he had perhaps often made imaginary appeals in his dreams of a successful debut at the bar. His audience did not add to his agitation by seeming to notice it, and after floundering and blushing for a moment or two, and stammering out a repetition of the words "Gentlemen of the Jury," he suddenly shook off all signs of distrust and timidity, and launched into his subject with a promptitude and propriety of elocution, which excited general surprise.

To those familiar with the perfect self-possession of Mr. Clay's manner in after life upon all occasions, the most trying and unexpected, this instance will present an amusing contrast; for the evidence is not on record of his ever having failed for an instant in his resources of repartee or argument in debate.

Shortly after this early essay in public speaking, he was admitted as a practitioner before the Fayette Court of Quarter Sessions, a court of general jurisdiction. Business soon poured in upon him, and during the first term he had a handsome practice. His manners and address, both in personal intercourse and before a jury, were unusually captivating. Frank in avowing his sentiments, and bold and consistent in maintaining them, he laid the foundation of a character for sincerity and honor, which, amid all the shocks of political changes and the scurrilities of partizan warfare, has never been shaken or polluted. In the possession of these attributes, beyond the reach of cavil or of question, is to be found the secret of that inalienable attachment among the vast body of his friends, which has followed him throughout his career.

One of the most important cases, in which Mr. Clay was engaged during the first three or four years of his professional life, was that in which he was employed to defend a Mrs. Phelps, indicted for murder. This woman was the wife of a respectable farmer, and had hitherto led a blameless and correct life. One day, in her own house, taking some offence at a Miss Phelps, her sister in law, she levelled a gun, and shot her through the heart. The poor girl had only time to exclaim, "Sister, you have killed me," and expired. Great interest was excited in the case, and the court was crowded to overflowing on the day of trial. Of the fact of the homicide there could be no doubt. It was committed in the presence of witnesses, and the only question was, to what class of crimes did the offence belong. If it were pronounced murder in the first degree, the life of the wretched prisoner would be the forfeit; but, if manslaughter, she would be punished merely by confinement in the gaol or penitentiary. The legal contest was long and able. The efforts of the counsel for the prosecution were strenuous and earnest; but Mr. Clay succeeded not only in saving the life of his client, but so moved the jury in her behalf by his eloquence, that her punishment was made as light as the law would allow. He gained much distinction by the ability he displayed in this case, and thenceforth it was considered a great object to enlist his assistance in all criminal suits on the part of the defendant. It is a singular fact, that in the course of a very extensive practice in the courts of criminal jurisprudence, and in the defence of a large number of individuals arraigned for capital offences, he never had one of his clients sentenced to death.

Another case, in which he acquired scarcely less celebrity, was shortly afterward tried in Harrison county. Two Germans, father and son, had been indicted for murder. The deed of killing was proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court, and was considered an aggravated murder. Mr. Clay's efforts were therefore directed to saving their lives. The trial occupied five days, and his closing appeal to the jury was of the most stirring and pathetic description. It proved irresistible; for they returned a verdict of manslaughter. Not satisfied with this signal triumph, he moved an arrest of judgment, and, after another day's contest, prevailed in this also. The consequence was, that the prisoners were discharged without even the punishment of the crime, of which the jury had found them guilty.

An amusing incident occurred at the conclusion of this trial. An old, withered, ill-favored German woman, who was the wife of the elder prisoner, and the mother of the younger, on being informed of the success of the final motion for an arrest of judgment, and the consequent acquittal of her husband and son, ran toward the young advocate in the excess of her gratitude and joy, and throwing her arms about his neck kissed him in the eyes of the crowded court. Although taken wholly by surprise, and hardly flattered by blandishments from such a source, young Clay acquitted himself upon the occasion with a grace and good humor, which won him new applause from the spectators. All great emotions claim respect; and in this instance so far did the sympathies of the audience go with the old woman as to divest of ridicule an act, which, in the recital, may seem to have partaken principally of the ludicrous.

Notwithstanding his extraordinary success in all the criminal suits entrusted to him, the abilities displayed by Mr. Clay at this period in civil cases were no less brilliant and triumphant. In suits growing out of the land laws of Virginia and Kentucky, he was especially distinguished; rapidly acquiring wealth and popularity by his practice. It is related of him, that on one occasion, in conjunction with another attorney, he was employed to argue, in the Fayette Circuit Court, a question of great difficulty—one, in which the interests of the litigant parties were deeply involved. At the opening of the court, something occurred to call him away, and the whole management of the case devolved on his associate counsel. Two days were spent in discussing the points of law, which were to govern the instructions of the Court to the jury, and on all of the points, Mr. Clay's colleague was foiled by his antagonist. At the end of the second day, Mr. Clay re-entered the court. He had not heard a word of the testimony, and knew nothing of the course which the discussion had taken, but, after holding a very short consultation with his colleague, he drew up a statement of the form in which he wished the instructions of the Court to be given to the jury, and accompanied his petition with a few observations, so entirely novel and satisfactory, that it was granted without the least hesitation. A corresponding verdict was instantly returned: and thus the case, which had been on the point of being decided against Mr. Clay's client, was decided in his favor in less than half an hour after the young lawyer had entered the Courthouse.

For an enumeration of the various cases in which Mr. Clay was about this time engaged, and in which his success was as marked as his talents were obvious, we must refer the curious reader to the records of the courts of Kentucky, and hasten to exhibit the subject of our memoir on that more extended field, where his history began to be interwoven with the history of his country, and a whole nation hailed him as a champion worthy of the best days of the republic. As early as 1797, when the people of Kentucky were about electing a convention to form a new constitution of that state, Mr. Clay may be said to have commenced his political career. His first efforts were made in behalf of human liberty, and at the risk of losing that breeze of popular favour, which was bearing on his bark bravely toward the haven of worldly prosperity and renown.

The most important feature in the plan for a new constitution, submitted to the people of Kentucky, was a provision for the prospective eradication of slavery from the state by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage. Against this proposal a tremendous outcry was at once raised. It was not to be questioned that the voice of the majority was vehemently opposed to it. But young Clay did not hesitate as to his course. 'In that spirit of self sacrifice, which he has since displayed in so many great public emergencies, without stopping to reckon the disadvantage to himself, he boldly arrayed himself on the side of those friendly to emancipation. In the canvass, which preceded the election of members of the convention, he exerted himself with all the energy of his nature in behalf of that cause, which he believed to be the cause of truth and of justice. With his voice and pen he actively labored to promote the choice of delegates, who were pledged to its support. He failed in the fulfilment of his philanthropic intentions; and incurred temporary unpopularity by his course. Time, however, is daily making more apparent the wisdom of his counsel.

Mr. Clay has not faltered in his views upon this great question. They are now what they were in 1797. In maintaining the policy of this scheme of gradual emancipation he has ever been fearless and consistent. Let it not be imagined, however, that he has any sympathy with that incendiary spirit, which would seem to actuate some of the clamorers for immediate and unconditional abolition at the present time. His views were far-sighted, statesman-like and sagacious. He looked to the general good, not merely of his contemporaries, but of posterity; and his plan stretched beyond the embarrassment of the present hour into the future. A more just, practicable and beneficent scheme than his, for the accomplishment of a consummation so devoutly to be wished by humanity at large, could not have been devised.

It resembled that adopted in Pennsylvania in the year 1780 at the instance of Dr. Franklin, according to which the generation in being were to remain in bondage, but all their offspring, born after a specified day, were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. Mr. Clay thought with many others, that as the slave states had severally the right to judge, every one exclusively for itself, in respect the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves to the white population in Kentucky at that time was so inconsiderable, that a system of gradual emancipation might have been adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the commonwealth.

Notwithstanding the failure of his exertions in arresting the continuance of negro servitude in Kentucky, he has never shrunk from the avowal of his sentiments upon the subject, nor from their practical manifestation in his professional and political career. For several years, whenever a slave brought an action at law for his liberty, Mr. Clay volunteered as his advocate; and he always succeeded in obtaining a decision in the slave's favor. Oppression in every shape would seem to have roused the most ardent sympathies of his soul, and to have enlisted his indignant eloquence in behalf of its unfriended object. The impulses, which urged him at this early day to take the part of the domestic bondsmen of his own state, were the same with those which blazed forth with such volcanic brilliancy when the questions of recognizing South American and Grecian independence were presented to the consideration of a tardy and calculating Congress.

During the administration of John Adams in 1798-9, the famous alien and sedition laws were passed. The popular opposition with which these extraordinary measures were received, is still vividly remembered in the U. States. By the "alien law," the president was authorised to order any alien, whom "he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety" of the country "to depart out of the territory within such time" as he should judge proper, upon a penalty of being "imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years," &c.

The "sedition law" was designed to punish the abuse of speech and the press. It imposed a heavy pecuniary fine and imprisonment for a number of years, upon such as should combine or conspire together to oppose any measure of government upon such as should write, print, utter, publish, &c., any false scandalous and malicious writing against the government of the United States or the President," &c.

Mr. Clay stood forth one of the earliest champions of popular rights in opposition to these memorable laws. Kentucky was one of the first States that launched their thunders against them; and though many speakers came forward to give expression to the indignation which was swelling in the public heart, none succeeded so well in striking the responsive chord as our young lawyer. He was soon regarded as the leading spirit of the opposition party; and it was about this time that the title of "the great commoner" was bestowed upon him.

A gentleman, who was present at the meeting where these obnoxious laws were discussed, describes the effect produced by Mr. Clay's eloquence as difficult adequately to describe. The populace had assembled in the fields in the vicinity of Lexington, and were first addressed by Mr. George Nicholas, a distinguished man, and a powerful speaker. The speech of Mr. Nicholas was long and eloquent, and he was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers as he concluded. Clay being called for, promptly appeared, and made one of the most extraordinary and impressive harangues ever addressed to a popular assembly. A striking evidence of its thrilling and effective character may be found in the fact that when he ceased *there was no shout—no aplause*. So eloquently had he interpreted the deep feelings of the multitude, that they forgot the orator in the absorbing emotions he had produced. A higher compliment can hardly be conceived. The theme was a glorious one for a young and generous mind, filled with ardor in behalf of human liberty—and he did it justice. The people took Clay and Nicholas upon their shoulders, and forcing them into a carriage, drew them through the streets, amid shouts of applause. What an incident for an orator, who had not yet completed his twenty-second year!

Four years afterwards, when Mr. Clay was absent from the county of Fayette at the Olympian Springs, he was brought forward, without his knowledge or previous consent, as a candidate, and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. He soon made his influence felt in that body. In 1804, Felix Grundy, then an adroit and well known politician, made an attempt in the Legislature to procure the repeal of a law incorporating the Lexington insurance Office. He was opposed at every step by Mr. Clay; and the war of words between the youthful debaters drew to the House throngs of spectators. Grundy had managed to secure beforehand a majority in his favor in the House, but the members of the Senate flocked in to hear Clay speak, and so cogently did he present the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the measure under discussion, that they refused to sanction it after it had been passed by the other branch—and a virtual triumph was thus obtained.

It is recorded of Mr. Clay, that, in the course of the legislative session of 1805, he made an effort to procure the removal of the seat of government from Frankfort; and his speech on the occasion is said to have been an inimitable specimen of argument and humor. Frankfort is peculiar in its appearance and situation, being sunk, like a huge pit, below the surrounding country, and environed by rough and precipitous ledges. "We have," said Mr. Clay, "the model of an inverted hat. Frankfort is the body of the hat, and the lands adjacent are the brim. To change the figure, it is *nature's great penitentiary*; and if the members of this House would know the bodily condition of the prisoners, let them look at these poor creatures in the gallery."

As he said this he pointed with his finger to half a dozen figures that chanced, at that moment, to be moving about in the gallery, more like animated skeletons than respectable compounds of flesh and blood. The objects thus designated, seeing the attention of the whole assembly suddenly directed towards them, dodged, with ludicrous haste, behind the railing, and the assembly was thrown into a convulsion of merriment. This *argumentum ad hominem* proved irresistible. The members of the house agreed that it was expendient to remove the seat of Government, but it was subsequently found impossible to agree upon a new location, and the Legislature continues to hold its sessions at Frankfort.

It was an early resolution of Mr. Clay, that no litigant, rich or poor, should have occasion to say that, for the want of counsel he could not obtain justice at every bar where Mr. C. could appear for him. Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, at that time United States District Attorney, and a man of influence and distinction, had committed an assault and battery on Mr. Bush, a respectable citizen, and a tavern-keeper at that place. The bar at Frankfort declined instituting an action for the latter against Col. D. He appealed to Henry Clay, who promptly undertook the case, and brought the suit in Lexington. In the argument of a preliminary question, Mr. Clay felt it his duty to animadvert, with some severity, upon the conduct of Col. D., who, after the adjournment of the Court, addressed a note to him, remonstrating against his course, and expressing a wish that it should not be preserved in. Mr. Clay immediately replied, that he had undertaken the cause of Mr. Bush from a sense of duty; that he should submit to no dictation as to his management of it, which should be according to his own judgment exclusively; but that he should hold himself responsible for whatever he did or said, in or out of court. A challenge ensued, Mr. Clay accepted it, and proceeded to Frankfort for the hostile meeting to which he had been invited. There, by the interposition of mutual friends, the affair was accommodated in a manner honorable to both parties.

In the autumn of 1806, the celebrated Aaron Burr was arrested in Kentucky, on a charge of being engaged in an illegal warlike enterprise. The sagacity and penetration of that extraordinary man were indicated in his application to Mr. Clay to defend him. Mr. Clay believed, and it was generally believed in Kentucky, that the prosecution was groundless, and was instituted by Col. Daviess, whom we have already mentioned, who was a great admirer of Col. Hamilton, and who disliked Burr because he had killed Hamilton in a duel, and was, moreover, opposite in politics. Mr. Clay felt a lively sympathy for Col. Burr, on account of his being arrested in a State distant from his own, on account of his misfortunes, and the distinguished stations he had filled. Still he declined appearing for him, until Burr gave him written assurances that he was engaged in no enterprise forbidden by law, and none that was not known and approved by the Cabinet at Washington. On receiving these assurances, Mr. Clay appeared for him; and thinking that Burr ought not to be dealt with as an ordinary culprit, he declined receiving from him any fee, although a liberal one was tendered.

Burr was acquitted. Mr. Clay shortly after proceeded to Washington, and received from Mr. Jefferson an account of the letter in cipher, which had been written by Burr to Gen. Wilkinson, and other information of the criminal designs of Burr. Mr. Clay handed the written assurances aforementioned to Mr. Jefferson at the request of the latter.

On his return from Ghent, Mr. Clay made a brief sojourn in the city of New York, and among other places of interest, visited the Federal Court, then in session, escorted by his friend, the late Mr. Smith, then Marshall, formerly a Senator from New York. On entering the court-room, in the City Hall, the eyes of the bench, bar, officers, and attendants upon the court, were turned upon Mr. C. who was invited to take a seat on the bench, which he politely declined, and took a position in the bar. Shortly after, a small gentleman, apparently advanced in years, and with bushy, gray hair, whom Mr. Clay for an instant did not recognise, approached him. He quickly perceived it was Col. Burr, who tendered his hand to salute Mr. Clay. The latter declined receiving it. The Colonel, nevertheless, was not repulsed, but engaged in conversation with Mr. Clay, remarking, that he had understood that, besides the treaty of peace, the American Commissioners had negotiated a good commercial convention with Great Britain. Mr. Clay replied coldly, that such a convention was concluded, and that its terms would be known as soon as it was promulgated by public authority. Col. B. expressed a wish to have an hour's interview with him, and Mr. C. told him where he stopped—but the Col. never called.

The Table Mountain, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can ever again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm: almost every one looking over involuntarily falls to the ground, senseless and hopeless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to safe indulgence to the curiosity of the visitor and the spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his or her imagination a limitation, graduated by reference to distances with which the eye has been familiar; but in a moment, eternity as it were, is presented to the astonished senses, and the observer is instantly overwhelmed. He soon recovers from the first surprise, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene which for a time he is unable to define by description or limitation.

One Story.—We once knew a man who told only one story, and that was about a gun. His difficulty was to introduce this story; and he at last succeeded by the use of his foot. When sitting after dinner, he would stamp under the table, and create a hollow sound. Then, "God bless me! what's that!—a gun! By the bye, talking about guns;" and then came his story.

From the United States Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has pleased the President of the United States to make a change in the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and it is due to myself that you should be informed of the facts connected with this proceeding. I pray to be allowed to disclaim any feeling of personal unkindness towards the President, while I own a deep sense of the injury which he has been induced to inflict on me by causelessly removing me from a post in which he voluntarily placed me.

On the 14th of April, 1841 I received an autograph letter from President Tyler, announcing my appointment as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, expressed in the strongest terms of confidence and kindness. Though I had been, in the course of my public life, often on terms of intimate association with incumbents of the Executive office, both State and Federal, I had never intimated a wish for favors from them, nor did I ever receive any assurance of willingness to do me service. This appointment was unsolicited and unexpected. It reached me in a retirement of nearly fifteen years duration, and was accompanied by circumstances which made it more honorable to accept than to decline it.

I came into a community where I was wholly a stranger, and which, as the President had informed me, was disturbed by a very active competition for the office to which I was appointed. I brought no friend with me, and called none to me. I had no private ends to serve, and in good faith set about healing, as far as possible, the irritation that had before existed. Before receiving my commission, I had written to Mr. Tyler, recommending the appointment of Mr. Henry Morris as Collector. To this letter I received the following answer, and at the same time the intelligence of my appointment:

Washington, April 13, 1841.

My dear Sir: Your letter is before me, and has been read by me with all the respect which I sincerely feel for your character and past services. I recognize in you my elder in that political school, to the advancement of the principles of which we have alike devoted anxious days and nights. The regretted death of General Harrison has cast a deep gloom over the country, and has been more painfully felt by myself than any other, because not only of the strong personal ties which existed between us, but because of the high and delicate responsibilities which it has devolved upon me. How I shall acquit myself in the discharge of the duties of my high office, depends, under Providence, to be yet seen. I rejoice that among the first acts of my Presidential life is that of conferring office on a true and sound patriot, such as you are. The mail which bears you this, will also convey to you a commission as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Your disinterestedness in recommending another, who I should have been very happy to have obliged, has wrought no injury to yourself. I know you would not ask office, but acted on the ground that if you had merits, they would be known to the appointing power. Besides, my dear sir, the warm personal contests which this office had created in Philadelphia, seemed to me to render it proper to have neither a triumph or a defeat. I have, therefore, obeyed not only the suggestions of my feelings, but sound policy, in making the appointment. You will, I doubt not, by a somewhat equal distribution of your favors, reconcile the friends of all the parties. Mr Badger and Mr. Tyson have been the warmest contestants. They may have made promises in anticipation of success to particular persons, who you may quiet by conveying them out. I merely make you suggestions as from one friend to another, to be adopted by you as your judgment may dictate. I have one wish, I confess, and it is that Governor Shulze should have the place of Principal Weigher—an office, the duties of which are light, and the income of some moment to him.

Be pleased to accept, my dear sir, assurances of my great respect, confidence, and friendship.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon Jonathan Roberts.

It was a conceded fact, that during the political canvass of 1840, from the head of the Custom House, through a large portion of the persons engaged in the performance of its duties, there had been the most ardent political action. There had been an avowed assessment on the compensation of the officers for election purposes. There were cases of firm and honorable non-compliance, as well as of compliance, by worthy and estimable men, under what seemed to them to be an irresistible necessity. With regard to those who had thus abused their trusts, I had no hesitation. The dictate of propriety was at once to remove them. The inoffensive were, so far as my knowledge extends, without exception, retained; and my appointments were governed throughout by the expressed wishes of the President, my anxiety being to see that no unworthy individuals were thrust upon me. So far as I could rely on the testimony of others, I had reason to think that those I appointed were men of character, of Whig principles, and (as directed by the President,) the friends of those whom, in this respect, he was desirous to oblige.

I took office on the 21st April, 1841, and on the 27th, the list of my appointments were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom, on the 8th of May, I received the following letter of approval:

Washington City, May 8th 1841.

My dear Sir—I have just received your letter of yesterday. Do not, I pray you, suppose that the President or myself, for a moment, doubt the correctness of your course, under the trying and difficult circumstances in which you have been placed. Far from it. You may have made mistakes—this we think probable in some cases among the many. We know that we have. But you have our full and entire confidence in your sound discretion and unwavering patriotism, and it is not in the least shaken, Be assured of this.

I am, very truly, yours,

T. EWING.

Hon. Jonathan Roberts.

At the point of time I had a right to believe that all measures on the subject of the appointments was tranquilized, and my conduct being thus approved directly by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose supervision is alone contemplated by law, and also by the President, whose wishes I was anxious to gratify, I dismissed the matter from my mind, and applied myself to the faithful and sedulous discharge of my duties. Unfortunately for the public service and for the good fame of the President, there is too much reason to believe that an individual entitled in no respect to the confidence of the Executive or his fellow-citizens, who was at one time Surveyor of the port, and more recently Commissary of Purchases, became discontented at the stock of influence which he had with me in the distribution of office, and was active in fomenting by some means unknown to me, unkind feelings in the bosom of the President and his family. Though reluctant to credit the possibility of such an influence with an independent and intelligent Chief Magistrate, I am unable to trace to any other source, the mischievous and unfounded rumors which were very soon circulated to my prejudice at Washington. To such an extent was this carried, that on the 5th of May, the President wrote to me, begging me "to appease his anxiety," and assuring me he desired to hear from me "only to enable him to stop idle tongues." I answered the letter without delay, and on the 10th of May I received the following answer:

Washington, May 10, 1841.

My dear Sir—I take a moment to say to you that my confidence in you is wholly unabated, and that I have *no doubt* but that all you have done will be well. My last letter was designed to place me in possession of facts which I might use advantageously. I shall give ear to nothing to your injury.

With great respect, yours, &c.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Jonathan Roberts.

On the 15th of May, I paid my respects in person to the President, and was received by him with the kindest welcome. I had the pleasure to assure him that I believed the Custom House Department was entirely harmonised, and no difficulty existed in the successful transaction of the public business.

About this time or soon after, collision was fast approaching between the President and the Whig party in Congress Repeated publications appeared in the New York Herald at that time, an apparently accredited print of the Administration, charging on officers of the Customs in Philadelphia disaffection to Mr. Tyler, and recommending their immediate removal Since my acceptance of office down to the present time, I have been studiously reserved with regard to party politics, had habitually suppressed the utterance of my own opinions, and had inculcated the same course on others. I was restrained not only by my own sense of propriety, but by the injunctions of the Inaugural Address of Mr. Tyler, that "official influence should never be used for the purposes of party." I was encouraged and sustained in this course by his equally solemn declaration, "that he would never remove an individual from office who faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office." From this line of conduct I never swerved.

On the 12th of December, 1841, the President wrote to me, communicating among other things, some gossip which had reached his ears relative to Mr. Richard Coe, one of the Appraisers, (an appointment not within my control) and stating that information of a similar import had reached him "relative to others in my employment;" but of these he adds: "More probably hereafter." The letter closes with assurances "of respect for my character, and regard for my person, and wishes of health, happiness, and long life."

The letter satisfied me that a system of detraction was in operation at Washington, which was slowly but surely exerting its influence on the President. Self-respect, however, forbade any further action on my part. I contented myself with deploring the collision that had occurred between the President and Congress, and seriously hoped that it might be harmonized.

On the 27th of April last, it was announced in the New York Herald, and more authoritatively in the Madisonian, that there would soon be changes made in the officers at Philadelphia. Regarding this almost as an official communication, on the 28th I addressed the following letter to the President:

Philadelphia, April 28th, 1842

Dear Sir—At the time you addressed to me your very kind letter of the 12th December, 1841, it was apparent your feelings had been disturbed by *representations* which were erroneous if not disingenuous. I then replied to you with all the candor the obligations you had conferred on me and the kindness of your letter enjoined. I have been aware that, through the whole time that has since elapsed, there has been an unremitted pursuit of measures by some men, to effect purposes of their own, by means far from justifiable. At this moment it is announced through the public papers, from Washington to N. York, that changes are to be looked for in this city. If it be so, not knowing where they are to fall, I only ask for an opportunity to lay before you the account of my stewardship in the place you have been pleased to assign me. It is not my purpose to enter upon this explanation at this time, but to express my willingness and wish to have an interview with you personally. For this end I respectfully propose to visit Washington, health permitting, in all next week. It is due to justice, before action should be had, both sides should be heard.

Very truly, your obliged friend,

JONATHAN ROBERTS

His excellency, John Tyler.

On the 30th, the following letters, dated the same day that these annunciations appeared in the Herald and Madisonian, reached me:

Treasury Department, April 24th, 1842.

Sir—I herewith enclose you a letter this day received from the President, whose wishes I request you to carry into effect.

With great respect, your ob't serv't.

W. FORWARD.

Jonathan Roberts, esq. Collector of Customs, Philadelphia.

The enclosure was an original letter from the President, addressed in the first instance to "Jonathan Roberts, Esq." the name then partially and clumsily erased, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury substituted. It is as follows:

Washington, April 27, 1842.

Sir—I have to request that the following changes be made in the Custom House at Philadelphia, to take effect on the first day of May. It is required for reasons satisfactory to myself, and connected with the administration of the Government affairs, viz:

MEASURES.

Joseph Brelsford	in place of	Wm P Blight
Michael Andress,	do	John R Rowand
Robert S English	do	James Clarke
Wm Metcalf	do	George Culin

INSPECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Bernard McGuire	in place of	Wm M Mariner
Abraham Meyers	do	George Hacker
Andw Redheffer	do	M W Alexander
Philip Clawges	do	Peter Parker
Geo ge Wevill	do	Robert Miller
Nathan'l Gates	do	T S Cromberger
James Hand	do	L F Donnell
Wm Wilson	do	C D Lybrand
Richard Christie	do	Jacob Dewees
Henry Stout	do	G W Brembaum
Miles Tully	do	W B Emrick
George Guthrie	do	Joshua Hensey
Thomas Fitnam	do	Robert Patton
James B Wharton	do	P B Currie

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

Francis McAvoy, in place of Edw'd G Wood principal night inspector on the Delaware.

John Griffin, in place of John Hall, principal night inspector on the Schuylkill.

John F Keyser,	in place of	Ch's. Brewster
Edward Hamerick	do	Edward Carr
James Mealy	do	James Atkinson
Samuel Dubois	do	John Raphun
Henry Dick	do	James Smith

CLERKS.

Nathan'l Holland,	in place of	Arthur Brades
Thomas Foster	do	J M Christopher
Isaac H Patterson	do	J A Riston
Thos. B Kusum	do	Charles Zell

MESSENGERS.

George Ellis	in place of	John Saunders
John F Freeleim	do	George Towns

Your immediate attention to the above will gratify me.

I renew assurances of confidence and respect. JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Walter Forward Secretary of the Treasury.

On the same day I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Collector's Office, Philadelphia, April 30, 1842

Sir—I have this moment received yours of the 27th inst. enclosing one of the same date from the President, addressed to you, suggesting changes to be made at the Custom House at Philadelphia, to commence on the 1st proximo. The existing appointments were made in conformity with the suggestions I had received from the President in communicating to me my appointment. They were confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury in due form, with the President's approbation, as I am bound to presume. Many of the men whose names are given in the President's letter are wholly unknown to me; others I know to be unfit and unworthy of my confidence, and think, knowing what I do, both the President and yourself would concur with me. I feel that having given heavy and substantial security for the discharge of the duties and accountabilities of this office, I have also to attest my satisfaction with the official acts of the gentlemen designated to be removed. I have no partiality for any of them that would induce me to hesitate a moment to comply with the wishes of the President in their removal, if any creditable evidence was given that they had spoken lightly of him.

I wrote to the President through you on the 28th, bespeaking a conference with him in the ensuing week; it is still my purpose to be in Washington early in the week, and until then, I pray you to communicate to him that I wish to confer with him before any measures be taken by me to execute his wishes.

Respectfully yours,

J. ROBERTS.

Hon. Walter Forward.

It is right that I should here observe that by law all subordinate officers of the Customs are to be nominated by the Collector, and to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has no right to interfere with them, nor has the Secretary any thing to do with the original appointment. Among those whom Mr. Tyler directed me to remove, was one, a laborer attached to the Appraiser's Department, over which the Collector has no authority whatever.

I reached Washington on the evening of the 3rd of May, and immediately waited on Mr. Secretary Forward, informed him of the purpose of my visit and of the circumstances of the case. He disclaimed any participation or privity in making out the lists of those to be appointed and removed, and said that he thought if I communicated to the President what I had to him, he would be satisfied with it.

From what I conceived to be the state of things at the President's house, I apprehended I might be denied an interview, but the Secretary's assurance removed this suspicion from my mind. On the 4th I attended at the President's ante chamber for several hours, and finally was obliged to retire without having an interview. One of the President's Sons to whom I was personally known, but who at the time was unknown to me, as I have since learned, met me near the front door. I made a renewed effort to see the President in the afternoon, but the servant even refused to cary my card to his master, saying that he dared not to do it.

On applying for admission on the morning of the 5th, the porter at the door, who knew me, said I could not see the President, as he was engaged with the Secretary of State; I said I would wait till the Secretary had gone. He then asked me if I had not received a letter? I answered in the negative. He then said one had been forwarded to me. I urged an admission, saying that my business was to see the President The servant then advanced to the foot of the stairs and seemed to announce me to some one above. I went upstairs, found no one there, and the door closed. After knocking and receiving no answer, I seated myself on the only chair in the passage, and remained there for more than an hour; several persons whom I did not know, in the mean time passing in and out of the President's room. I went into the ante-chamber opposite, and directed the servant to say to the President that I was there and would wait his pleasure. After remaining some time longer till the hour for receiving visitors had expired, I was admitted to the President, whom I found in conversation with an individual whom I learned to be one of the Suffrage Agents from Rhode Island. On his retiring, I remarked to the President that my object was, as my letters intimated, to have a personal conference with him in relation to his recent requisition on me. He said he must decline any conference—he wished his request complied with—it was not an order. "I was surprised," said he, "that you demurred." In a very guarded and respectful manner, I replied that I could not conscientiously do what he desired, saying in substance what I had before said to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the individuals he directed me to remove had been faithful and attentive officers—that I and my sureties were responsible for the conduct of those I appointed, and that I knew very few of those he desired me to appoint, and that I had no confidence in those I did know. The President then said with great vehemence, "That sir, you know as a man of honor you ought to do." I answered firmly and respectfully, "Mr. President, I cannot withdraw from my duty." I then handed to him and requested him to read a very scurrilous, abusive and profane letter, (too improper in its language to insert here,) signed "John Griffith, No. 2. Strawberry st.," one of the person whom I was directed to appoint, asking him if he thought a person who would write such a letter was worthy of his confidence. He read it, or appeared to read it, and returned it without a remark. He then asked me abruptly how many men there were belonging to the Philadelphia Custom-House. My reply was, "Including labourers, about one hundred." "How many of them," said he, "are Clay men?" I answered that none to my knowledge had avowed themselves such, for that I had followed his instructions in enjoining silence on all political topics. Conceiving it time to withdraw, I rose, took his hand [he remaining seated] and remarked that this was probably the last time we should meet, that I should ever be mindful of the kindness he had manifested in appointing me to office, and that I should never entertain vindictive feelings towards him He made no reply, not even the acknowledgment which ordinary courtesy to one so much his senior would dictate, and I retired.

On my return to Philadelphia, I found on my desk the following letter, signed "R. Tyler, P. Secretary," which no doubt was the same which the porter at the President's House spoke of. It has no date, but is post marked May 3d.

Dear Sir—The President has received your letter on the subject of removals contemplated in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

He begs me to say to you, that he entertains the highest consideration for yourself, but that he thinks the public service requires that those removals should take place.

He therefore has ordered me to say to you that he desires the requisition be has made on you in the matter, to be at once, and to the letter, complied with.

With very great respect,

ROBERT TYLER.

Private Secretary.

Jonathan Roberts, Jr.

I returned to my post and resumed the performance of my public duties which have been discharged from that time till this with sedulous fidelity. During the interval from the 1st of July, when the Compromise Act expired, until the enactment of the Tariff Act, I have incurred responsibilities as an officer of Government, the nature and extent of which no one can determine No complaint has ever been made of my conduct in office. No charge of official misconduct has ever been preferred against three whom I retained in office. Of the intentions of the President, since those imparted in May last, I have had no information. On the morning of the 12th September, Mr. S. Smith called upon me at the Custom-House, and informed me that I was superseded, and that the President had appointed him in my place.

I submit this plain statement of facts without comment to my fellow-citizens.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1842.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, the following letter has been received by me. Though dated the 10th of September 1842, it was not mailed until twenty four hours after Mr. Smith had in person informed me that I had been removed from office.

Treasury Department, 10th September, 1842.

Sir—I am directed by the President to inform you that he has appointed Thomas S. Smith to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, in your place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant

W. FORWARD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.

Late Collector, Philadelphia.

SYNOPSIS OF A SPEECH

Delivered in the Senate by Mr. Evans, of Maine at the close of the Debate on the lately rejected Tariff Bill

The question being on the final passage of the revenue bill, Mr EVANS spoke to the following effect:

He had trusted that topics of mere party reproach would not be suffered to impede the passage of this bill. Little addicted to that sort of discussion, he should even now pass it by, except some little reply to certain remarks of the senators from S. Carolina and Missouri, (Messrs. Calhoun and Benton.)

The moment and the subject seemed to him but little opportune for mere party crimination. The senators, however, to whom he had referred, had asked, "Where were those promises by which the Whigs had won their way to power? Where were the reductions and the retrenchment, so abundant in their pledges, so utterly wanting in their performance?"

Certainly it would be no more than fair for gentlemen, of whom the country has exacted but a tardy account, (not very willingly nor clearly rendered,) to give their adversaries at least time to make up the results of a year, to have one settlement of the books. He could venture to assure the gentlemen, that when this came to be done, they would see that, taking in view the shortness of the time, and the peculiar and unexpected disadvantages under which the Whigs have acted, much has been accomplished—large reductions in nearly every part of the public service; the army, the navy, the public offices, congressional expenses, the custom-house, the public printing, and many other things.

But gentlemen referred always, with a great air of triumph, as a test of Whig performance, to the expenses of 1841—a year surely theirs rather than ours, of which we got but the fag-end—the paying part, while they themselves had all the contracting It is true that we have been honest enough, observant enough of the engagements made by our predecessors, to pay off outstanding accounts. But the books, sir, are not settled up every day, nor every week, nor every month, that we should thus be constantly challenged about results which are yet unascertained, and which the gentlemen were never before in such a hurry for. A time will come when all that gentlemen desire will be abundantly apparent: and I can tell them in advance that the country will then see that Whig performance has not jumped so ill with Whig promises.

These charges, sir, made almost before the party now in power were put into possession of the public business, and almost before their clerks had dipped their pens into the ink, have been repeated with a continued volubility, while yet it was impossible for us to have done much but to pay off arrearages and to provide for debts incurred by our accusers. Their complaints have been again and again disproved, their charges refuted over and often. But, as one of the favorite writers of the present day has said, nothing is so tenacious of life as these noisy popular falsehoods. Destroy one to-day, and it springs up afresh and grows more vigorously than ever to-morrow. Kill it here now, and the next sun shall see it a hundred miles off, as full of life and as mischievously vigorous as if it never had received a hurt.

Thus these gentlemen cry out, "Congress was called together to pay the public debts. Did they do it? No." Yet they who say so left an actual deficit in the treasury of five and a half millions, and an amount of from twenty-two to twenty-three millions of appropriations, made by them, to be provided for. What did they transmit to us to discharge these twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions of positive debt already incurred? A revenue, stated by the honorable gentleman before me, (Mr. Woodbury,) then Secretary of the Treasury, at twelve and a half millions last year, and to fall to ten millions this year. So that the entire income of both years fell far short of the engagements already fastened upon us for the first! Gentlemen now complain that we have resorted to treasury notes—they themselves having left us five millions of them to pay, and nothing but treasury notes and loans to pay with; for (as I have already shown) the whole income, for more than two years in advance, was already absorbed, and nothing left us for carrying on the government but temporary expedients, made difficult by the pressure of the times, and the discredit into which they had thrown us.

Such is the condition of debt and of inadequate revenue in which they left us plunged; and when we go to work to raise means for relieving the treasury, they denounce us, as promoting extravagance and contriving voluntary debt, in order that we may have a pretence for laying a protective tariff.

If, sir, public debt be a curse, who are obnoxious to the malediction—they who brought it on, or they who take measures to pay it off? And who, sir, are the true protective tariff party—they who have left the country no other means but high duties to extricate us from our embarrassments, or we who simply put those unavoidable means into practice?

What, then, is the reality of this complaint of Whig extravagance? It is that we have provided for the public necessities occasioned by them. Sir, without that extra session, about which such a clamor is made, (yet surely Mr. Van Buren had his extra session, too, unrebuked,) the government, as is now easy to see, could not have got through the year. That extra session, if it did nothing else, did, at least, for the public revenue what the senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) had in vain in his reports of three or four years besought Democratic Congresses to do. It cut off those quantities of foreign articles, introduced by evasions of your laws, as coming within your free list. The frauds from abroad that made the very awkwardest hole that could be imagined in your system of duties, that Whig Congress stopped; and, in this alone far more than paid any expenses attending its being convened. Let me here remark, too, that this illicit and unintended free list, thus curtailed, and thus recommended to be so abridged by the democratic Secretary of the Treasury, forms a large part of that very wide number of dutiable articles of which the senator from Missouri makes another charge against us.

But that senator talks with horror of these twenty-seven millions of taxes, as if they were impositions entirely novel—as if the country had heretofore had no taxes at all to pay. Sir, since the compromise act, the average annual receipts from the customs have been above twenty millions. To these, we have at most added seven millions, and a part of this by the suppression of large frauds. Now, sir, his friends are acknowledged to have spent annually eight millions more than the entire revenue from all sources. They came in with a large surplus in the treasury, which they spent; they had the land fund to draw upon, yielding a large amount; they expended every dollar of reserved funds they could lay hands upon; and they went out, leaving a large amount of appropriations without means to pay them, and five millions and a half of treasury notes to redeem. They left a revenue of only thirteen or fourteen millions, and a power to issue five millions more of Treasury notes. This, sir, is a very plain reckoning, which any body can make, without being any arithmetician.

Now, shall we not have even these two *items* of all this?—the average of the customs which they received, and the eight millions of surplus, which *they* consumed? This is all *we* ask, Give us this, and *we* will not only pay your debts and carry on the government, but distribute the land fund to the states for their relief and encouragement.

But this is no time for recrimination. If it were, I could push this matter much further. The public necessities of the times demand a very different tone and temper—a spirit of mutual aid and counsel—deliberation, fairness, concert in great measures, and all that union which, in moments of extreme national distress or danger, party, if at all honest or wise, should certainly yield to patriotism.

To return, however, to practice: these gentlemen object much, and propose little. Two of them, however, (Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodbury,) conceiving something more due, the one to his theoretic eminence, the other to his practical, have spoken out a little more plainly. The senator from South Carolina, when questioned as to what he would do to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, tells you that "when expenditures were brought down to the minimum, and the land fund given back, he would *then* tell you what he would do." This is very satisfactory, certainly, and clears up all our present dark way amazingly. But did the senator, when, under a state of things appealing far less to patriotism, he lent the aid of his abilities to the late administration, exact of them any such reduction of expenditures? or did he raise his voice for it when that voice had grown authoritative with them? Did he not, with his clear vision, foresee these public distresses? Why did he not urge upon *them* the lopping off of expenses far exceeding revenue? And why, let me entreat to know, does he not call for the restoration of *his* distribution of the surplus revenue, as well as *ours*, of the land fund?

The senator from New Hampshire came more to the point, and told us he would not go higher than 20 per cent. of imposts, and all that might be requisite beyond that—the natural and universal rate of impost duties—he would raise by direct taxes. The Senator went on to develope this great principle of his system—this natural standard of revenue; which it is a pity and somewhat surprising (written, as he says it is, on the history and legislation of all countries) that he had never discovered till he ceased to be at the head of the finances of the Union.

The senator, then, in conformity with

this "natural standard," would, he says, raise two-thirds of the revenue from import duties, and one third from direct taxation.

Now, sir, the honorable senator informed us some days ago, that for state purposes there are raised, throughout the Union, about thirty-two millions of dollars. If to these are to be added one-third of the Federal taxes, it will make at least eight millions more, or about forty millions in all, to be taken, in this grievous form of tax, directly from the pockets of the people. This, I beg it may be remarked, will leave, of the entire taxes to be collected from the people, both for state and federal purposes, near three-fourths of the entire amount to be collected in this odious form of direct taxes. Forty millions by direct taxes, and fifteen millions only from customs! I hope the people will note from what quarter a proposition like this comes.

But the senator from South Carolina likens this bill—shaped only to meet the most urgent public necessities—to another, certainly odious far less for the amount of taxes it imposed, than for the fact that they were not wanted. If that "bill of abominations," (I refer to the tariff of 1828,) as he called it, merited the name, I beg the Senator to recollect how it came to deserve it. Its true history has not yet been adverted to in this discussion; but nothing can be more certain—it is perfectly well known, that all the most objectionable rates of duties in it were put there by the opponents of the measure, who thus hoped to carry the rates so high that the very friends of protection would not dare to support it, and would be compelled to vote against their own bill. It was playing a desperate game, certainly; and, in the upshot, they were caught in their own trap. The senator himself could not vote on that bill, but all his friends, personal and political, could and did; and, whatever of abomination there was in it, was put there by their votes.

But, sir, why should I tell the history of that bill, or why be called on to vindicate it? I had no concern in it. Some leading gentlemen among the Senator's own friends might, one would think, with more propriety be called upon to defend it against his vehement assaults, than that such defence should come from me. The Senator from New Hampshire, who has discovered the "natural and universal standard of imposts," voted for most of those abominable provisions in it. [Here Mr. Woodbury hung his head, while a smile went round the chamber.] Perhaps he will vindicate the bill upon his new principles: or, if *he* will not, the senator from Missouri, who never wants the courage to stand by his own political acts, will explain to us why *he* gave his support to that "*detestable*" bill. [Here Mr. Benton looked a little conscious; and the late smile on the face of the senate waxed still broader.] Since, however, these gentlemen decline to break a lance with the South Carolina Senator in behalf of this distressed bill, perhaps the ready, the dexterous, the able member from New York, who has so often championed the Jackson and Van Buren administrations against this southern adversary will enter the lists, for a measure which he advocated then, and voted for through thick and thin. [Fresh symptoms of hilarity in the chamber, while Mr. Wright looked for once decidedly puzzled.] But no: the senator offers me no assistance. I implore, then, the strong interposition of the unflinching senator from Pennsylvania, who surely will come to the rescue, and spread his broad shield over this fallen measure, for which he then fought like an Ajax Telamon. [Mr. Buchanan here looked decidedly amused; but seemed even then to enjoy the thing by no means as much as others around him.] All these somewhat confounding personal references (we must pause a moment to say) were managed admirably—in a gay, free, good-humored tone, that took from them every thing offensive, while it told perfectly. Mr. E.'s manner is indeed a very happy one. He is sound, clear, very strong; but (though forcible) is entirely easy and unstudied, and delivers himself rather with the air of animated conversation than any thing else.

He begged that, if Democratic senators were diffident of defending the bill on their own account, they would at least do it for the honor of their late President and Vice President, Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson, who also gave it their support. He invoked the authority of those great names. Nay, he would almost lay a wager—or at least do what was much more usual in that chamber—venture a prophecy, that the *next* Democratic candidate for the highest of those offices would, when pitched upon, prove to be one who had voted for the tariff of 1828. But, on the whole, though he thought the chances three to one in favor of such a result, he would forbear pressing it out of regard for the honorable senator from South Carolina.

To return to details: The Senators have both inveighed against the rates in this bill as inordinate. They complain that the rates of duty, though less in fact than in the act of 1828, are in truth more oppressive, because they bear a larger ratio to the value of the articles upon which they are laid. As prices have generally declined since then, duties, they say, have become more oppressive. They refer to salt as an example.

Salt, they urge, is rated at the specific duty of eight cents per bushel, which is much more grievous than ten was in the tariff of 1828. Salt then cost fifty or sixty cents a bushel, and ten cents duty was but about twenty per cent.; whereas, salt being now fifteen or sixteen cents, a duty of eight cents is about fifty per cent.; and this, they hold, is far more onerous than that of 1828.

Now, the rate is no more than is necessary to make up sufficient revenue. That of 1828 was two cents on the bushel, or twenty-five per cent. more. The farmer, instead of having ten cents added to the price of his salt, if duties add to the cost to the full amount of them, will have but eight; and I can hardly imagine that any plain unphilosophical man will find a tax of less amount more burdensome than one of greater, merely because the per centage is less. If the simple stating of the gentleman's argument does not answer it, I am willing it shall go unanswered. Is it more grievous to pay sixty or seventy cents than to pay twenty or twenty-five? When prices are high is taxation unfelt?

The senator from South Carolina, however, declares that this is a bill for lessening, not for raising revenue. That senator's assertions are certainly of high authority when accompanied with due proof; which, upon this occasion, he has not deigned to present, necessary as it was in an argument of this sort. If true, he should have shown it in detail. The loose, general allegation I am not called any further to answer. Nay, the omission to establish it, by entering into particulars, must be taken as an abandonment of that part of the question.

Protection, he asserts, should, at best, be accidental, not incidental. By this he means, I presume, that it shall always be unintended, and shall occur by chance, not choice. In a word, you are not to seek, by the adjustment of the subjects or rate of duties, any possible advantage to your people; but must take special care to lay your imposts with a high states-manlike absence of any design or calculation whatever, and piously commit the consequences to chance or Providence altogether. This, I can only say, is not the doctrine of Mr. Madison, General Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, or any body else I have ever heard of, except the senator from South Carolina, and one of the senators from Alabama. (Mr Bagby.)

The same senator insisted, in another part of his argument, that this bill would bring into the Treasury a redundant income, as did the high tariff of 1828. Without stopping to compare this assertion with his elaborate attempt to prove that, by having gone beyond the proper revenue points, it must *diminish* importations and so *decrease* the income, I can only say that, in the present state of trade and of that limited consumption which the universal diminution of men's means threatens, the soundest and most practical opinions incline generally to doubt whether, after all, this bill will give us revenue enough.

The senator has spoken, too, of the prosperity which has ensued from the reduction of duties effected by the compromise act. Where is it, sir? In what pursuit? In what branch of business? In what period of time? Duties, under that act, declined very slightly until 1839. Up to that time duties sufficiently high for protection prevailed. If the country prospered then, it was not under the operation of low duties.

In what period has so great prosperity been witnessed? Will the senator tell me what interest is now in so prosperous a condition as before his epoch of national happiness? Is it the iron business, which we know to be on the verge of general ruin? Is it the grain growing interest? Is it navigation? Is it the sugar planting? Is it the grazing interest? Is it cotton? or what is it? For my life I cannot discover any one branch of industry which is not suffering grievously. I really cannot imagine what the senator means when he speaks of the beneficent effects of a measure, since which we have witnessed hardly any thing but a calamity that has been growing deeper and deeper every day.

If low duties confer prosperity, we should now be in the most flourishing condition ever seen; for the rate now actually in force is lower than ever, being only 16 2 3 per cent. Where are the glad effects that ought to ensue? Is any branch of business becoming more thriving? Are prices rising? Is employment more easily found or wages improving? Is labor in demand or capital finding advantageous uses? Yet money is abundant in the large cities; there is more than can find profitable employment or safe investment. Trade, in a word, stagnates; and there is, in the face of all the Senator's theories, no importation, though we have reached the realization almost of the senator's ideas, and come to a nearly unrestricted commerce.

Compare, on the other hand, this state of things with that which followed the tariff of 1828, mocking all the prophecies of those who had denounced wo upon the country if it should be adopted. Did it ruin the revenue, as was then so confidently predicted? The very contrary: it produced a redundancy. Did it destroy commerce, as it was proclaimed by the free trade philosophers it was certain to do? By no means: our foreign trade was never more flourishing than under it. Well, was it fatal to the manufacturers? No: they, in spite of the South Carolina senator's axioms on the subject, were ill advised enough to flourish exceedingly. But surely it must have ruined every southern interest; for these gentlemen seem to hold that every thing which benefits the rest of the country, must be fatal to the south; yet, even the price of cotton was high under it. And this, as I have already said, was under high duties; for the reduction, even under the compromise, was inconsiderable till within the last two years—years of the lowest duties and the deepest distress which we have ever seen!

The senator speaks as if it were the manufacturers alone who are moving for the sort of protection now claimed: he refuses to see the plainest fact—that the regular manufacturing establishments constitute but a very small part of the great and the diversified interests that ask this indirect assistance. Farmers, graziers, wool growers, shipowners, mechanics, artisans, laborers, and the very women that sew for bread, with whole classes of others that I need not name, swell the vast crowd of the suffering industrious who supplicate you for some such measure as this. I may, among these, state a particular case (that of the wool growers) as less known. Their distress may be imagined, when the fact is told that the entire shearing of 1841 remains yet on hand unsold.

In the system of the South Carolina senator exports stand as the great measure of national prosperity; and to them he would of course direct all public care. Now, he states the entire amount of those of this country at one hundred millions of dollars. But the productions of the entire active industry of the nation are, it seems, two thousand millions. Thus one twentieth of what we annually produce is sent abroad. Now, how is it that any other hundred millions of these annual fruits of our labor is not just as valuable as the exports? Does the fact of their being sold to foreigners, to supply some other want, make them better than what supplies yet another want without any such exchange? Why, I humbly entreat to know, is this particular hundred millions more than nineteen times as valuable as each of the others? Is cotton sold at nineteen times as much profit as any thing else? Is that the deplorable condition in which that branch of culture is? Surely (as the senator says of manufactures) if exported commodities are as valuable as all that, they can take care of themselves; and we, meantime, had better see what can be done for the remaining nineteen twentieths of our productions that stay and are used at home. If this is what is called political economy, I wish the senator joy of what it teaches him.

But if exports be the great aim to which all legislation is to be devoted, I can tell the senator by what easy process ours can be largely swelled. Let us get the price of flour down to two dollars as soon as we can; it will go abroad abundantly at once. So of salted provisions of every kind. Nay, we can export every thing, by giving all away; and as our exports will thus be incalculably enlarged, we shall certainly be at once the richest, the most prosperous people on the earth.

For my part I never before understood why things were to be sent abroad, or why it is not just as well to dispose of them in a home market of diversified climate and soil. I *have* thought that if this mere surplus, which makes up our exports, were struck from existence, it would hardly be felt. As to cotton, of which the culture dates only some fifty years back, we certainly once got along without it, and that at a time when our resources were infinitely smaller and less various than now. We fought through the revolution without it; without it we earned that famous and merited ecomium of Mr. Burke upon the hardy, the active, the indefatigable, the indomitable genius of this country, yet in the infancy of all those qualities which then attracted his eloquent praise.

The senator says that other nations, growing enlightened, "are casting off these trammels of restriction." Yet soon after, I know not how, he told us that "all but savage states were supplying themselves." We, then, I suppose, are in this category of savage states, and are to be supplied by every body but ourselves. But if civilized nations are supplying themselves, it is, I am induced to think, by taking good care that nobody else shall supply them; and, accordingly, as far as I can judge, they are doing any thing else but relax their restrictive systems. Look, sir, at the late results of inquiries by a British parliamentary commission into the comparative consumption of British manufactures in other countries. It seems that each inhabitant of Prussia uses seven cents worth of British goods, each Russian fifteen cents worth, each Dane seventeen cents, each Frenchman twenty cents, and each inhabitant of the United States four dollars and two cents worth!

But the senator says, "the manufacturers ask for high prices that they may be protected." Sir, the manufacturers protect you, rather than you them. They confer upon you safety from high prices, from fluctuations, and that influx of foreign commodities which drained you of your gold and silver. It is they who, by steady and uniform supply, maintain equality in your market, and give stability to property and occupations of all other kinds. I will not, however, panegyrize them; nor need I in defending this bill, which is, as I have said all along, not for them nor for any body else, but for your empty treasury.

The senator exclaims, however, that "truth is mighty and will prevail." So I think, too, sir. I see it advancing on all sides. On this question a very remarkable change of opinion has of late manifested itself in some parts of the south even. A growing conviction of the necessity of a more national, a more domestic policy, salutes our eyes throughout the country. A legislation that shall guard our own industry will, I am confident, speedily prevail, not to the injury of the cotton interest or any other, but to the common benefit of every occupation.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

"*Times Change, and we Change with the Times.*"

Many people seem to think Mr. Tyler has a *right* to dictate to a Collector of Customs, or any other U. States Government officer, whom he shall appoint in places under him, and that, therefore, in ordering Mr. Roberts to make the changes in the Custom House stated by him last spring, he did no more than he had a right to do. This is an entire mistake. Mr. Tyler has no more business to interfere with appointments by the Collector in the Custom House than we have, or than you have, gentle reader. The law requires the Collector of the Customs to appoint them, subject to the approval, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury—not the President, or acting President, mind ye. And just as well might he undertake to dictate to a Marshall, whom he should appoint as his deputies, or even summon as jurors; and any attempt on his part to interfere with, or dictate in these matters, is a just cause for impeachment. It is bringing the patronage and power of the Federal Government not only into conflict with the freedom of elections, but with the freedom of thought and action—the freedom of individuals.

Not only is the assumption of Mr. Tyler, to dictate in these matters, unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the country, but it is unwarranted by usage. When was it known before that the Executive of the United States interfered with the appointment of a tide-waiter or a watchman? During the administration of Mr. Monroe, General Steel, the Collector of this Port, received from the President a *request* that he would appoint a certain person named, an Inspector of the Customs. General Steel replied that he would be very glad to *oblige* the President, but that there was no vacancy, and he had it not in his power. He was inquired of whether he could not make a vacancy? His reply was such an one as an independent, upright, honest man would make—he could not, and would not. And moreover, if there were a vacancy, he would not, after what had taken place, appoint the person named. Did the President remove him for his firm and indignant reply? By no means: "modern degeneracy had not reached him." This government had not then become a monarchy, nor the President of the United States an arbitrary, irresponsible officer, to order any number of heads to be chopped off whenever he pleased, either for his own amusement, or to gratify the malice of a minion. But "new *lords*, new laws." "Times change, and we change with the times."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 29.

☞ The Literary Association will meet this evening at the usual time and place. Question for discussion: "Should North Carolina establish a Penitentiary?"

The last Washington papers bring us the official publication, required by law, of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, setting forth in detail, the appropriations of public money made at the last session of Congress. It appears that the sum total of all the appropriations of every kind, is $24,952,190:82; as summed up under each general head of appropriation as follows:

Civil and Diplomatic list, (including the General Post Office,)	$9,363,293 53
Army	6 485 280 36
Navy	6,774,405 42
Fortifications	278,000 00
Pensions	730 776 00
Indian Department, Treaties, &c	1 300,077 47
Private bills, House of Representatives	37,505 01
Private bills, Senate	62,773 03
	$24 952,190 82

In conformity to the law of 1836, for the purpose of securing a more perfect accountability in the administration of the General Post Office, appropriations for the service of that department are now made by Congress, and consequently included in the above. But as the expenses of the General Post Office are provided for out of its own revenues, it does not properly belong to the list of general appropriations. If, then, we deduct the amount of the appropriation for this department, $4,485,900, from the above sum, there will remain but $20,466,290:82 as the whole amount of appropriations making a charge on the public treasury.

Our readers will remember the unceasing clamor with which the air has been made to ring about the long session of Congress, *and nothing done*. But with what justice all this clamor was raised, they will be able to appreciate, when they also recollect, that the average expenditure of Mr. Van Buren's administration, chargeable on the public treasury, was twenty-eight millions of dollars per year; and that in the last year of his administration, when he was striving for a re-election, and when many useful branches of the public service were abandoned under pretence of economy, the expenditure was twenty-two and a half millions. But a Whig Congress, at the first session when they have been called on to make appropriations for the general service, have found twenty-and-a-half millions a sufficient sum to levy on the people for all the wants of the government; that is seven millions less than the average years of Mr. Van Buren, and two millions less than his year of *apparent* economy. It must also be borne in mind, that no part of this reduction was effected by the aid of the Executive. On the contrary, the acting President seems to have forgotten the great principle of economy, as well as the other Whig principles which carried so triumphantly the election of 1840. His Secretaries, too, in the early part of the session, when called on by the resolutions of Mr. Clay, declared that they could make no retrenchment, and insisted on appropriations exceeding twenty-four millions of dollars. A Whig Congress has therefore had the difficult task of searching every item in the vast volume of public accounts, to find where reductions might be made without injury to the country. If this work, amid the embarrassments which surrounded them, required time, it has been time not spent in vain.

Life and Public Services of Henry Clay.—Several chapters of the Life and Public Services of Henry Clay, copied from the "New World," have appeared in the Petersburg Intelligencer. We laid them by, intending to copy them into the Recorder, commencing with this number, as will be seen in our first page. But since that was in type, we learn from the Intelligencer, that Mr. Winchester, the proprietor of the New World, insists upon his exclusive privilege by virtue of a copy right; we are therefore restrained from proceeding in the publication. Our readers, however, will not peruse the first chapter with the less interest because it is all they will get.

Mr. Tyler, and the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.—We publish to-day the communication of Jonathan Roberts, esq. late Collector of the Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, from which office he has recently been removed by the President. From this statement our readers will see how well the actions of Mr. Tyler correspond with the fair promises which he made in his address to the people, issued immediately after the death of Gen. Harrison. In that address he said: "I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of his duties." Yet here no want of honesty, no neglect of duty is charged. Mr. Roberts is spoken of by those who know him, as a man whose name is synonimous with honesty and purity of purpose—"as Cato firm, as Aristides just;" a man, indeed, who was selected and appointed by Mr. Tyler himself, because of the possession of these estimable qualities.

From the spirit here disclosed, we may expect a season of proscription and tyranny never before equalled, at least in this country.

We have received a number of the Norfolk Herald, containing the first of a series of papers warmly advocating the junction of the Portsmouth and Roanoke with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The connecting link required is about a dozen miles, when a continuous rail way will be formed from Raleigh to Norfolk, a distance of 177 miles. No doubt great benefits would result from the completion of the enterprise.

We recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the speech of Mr. Evans on the Tariff bill, which will be found in our paper to-day. It contains many things which ought to be remembered, particularly by our opponents.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in Chatham county, on Sunday the 18th inst., after an illness of three days, Mr. John Alston, aged about 50 years. Mr. A. possessed in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; and his hospitality, tempered by intelligence and affability, had endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He lived a christian; the amiable graces of his profession shone around his pathway; and we are assured that he enjoyed the christian's support in his death. His widow and interesting family must needs be deeply afflicted at this dispensation of Providence; but that God who in his wise providence afflicteth, hath promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless; and may his grace support them in their trials.

Died, in St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 7th inst., John Washington, son of Dr. Reuben Knox, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Died, in Marion, Ala., on Tuesday the 13th inst., of congestive fever, Mr. John H. Plummer, late of this state, in the 28th year of his age.

Died, in the Hawfields, in this county, on Tuesday last, of an affection of the heart, Col. William Shaw, aged about 42 years.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, September 21.

Cotton,	8 a 9¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25 a 3 00
Leaf,	3 50 a 7 00

Fayetteville, September 21.

Flour,	4 00 a 5 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a 2 52
(bushel,)	50 a 60
Cotton,	5 a 8
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	
29 Thursday	6 7	5 53		
30 Friday	6 8	5 52		
1 Saturday,	6 9	5 51	New	4 59 after.
2 Sunday,	6 10	5 50	First	11 10 42 morn
3 Monday,	6 12	5 48	Full	19 1 18 after.
4 Tuesday,	6 13	5 47	Last	27 9 49 morn
5 Wednesday	6 14	5 46		

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to go to the west, will offer for sale on the 16th of October next, all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools,
One Wagon and Gear,
Also my Crop of
Corn, Oats, Fodder and Hay,

and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES THOMPSON.

September 28. 43—3w.

Attention!!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Thursday the 13th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill muster; and on Friday the 14th, at 11 o'clock, for court martial; and on Saturday the 15th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for regimental exercise. On Friday, in court martial, there will be a motion made to divide the regiment into two battalions. Officers will be required to make their returns on Friday evening.

WM. H. WOODS, Col. Com.

September 24 43—

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

John M. Mason, of Orange county, Tinner, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Durham, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Solomon Fuller, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

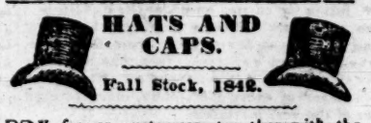
William Steel, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Thomas Riley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 28. 43—3w



HATS AND CAPS.

Fall Stock, 1842.

MY former customers, together with the Country Merchants generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I will now inform, that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season.

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favourable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete; and I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased of any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and punctual dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR,

Sycamore street Petersburg, Va., next door to Messrs. Paul, M'Ilwaine & Co.

September 8. 41—4w

FOR SALE,

AN elegant PIANO FORTE, made expressly for the present owner, and adapted in tune to this climate. It has been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in tone and finish. It will be sold at the low price of $250, which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 19. 42—4w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Alfred Waddell, of Hillsborough, Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 20. 40—3w

FALL, 1848.

September 9th.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving by the late arrivals their supply of FALL and WINTER

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

many of recent importation, *and all bought before the passage of the late Tariff*, which they are disposed to offer at such prices, on their usual terms, as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

On hand a large supply of Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 1 to 10, inclusive.

September 16. 41-2w

Selling off at N. York Cost.

AS I am desirous of winding up my business, I offer for sale my present stock of Goods on hand, at cost, for Cash.

JAMES MEBANE, Jun.

September 13. 41-

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 26th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of LEVIN WOOD, dec. all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Two Wagons and Caryall,
One set of Smith's Tools,

Together with all the

Farming Tools and Gear,
Also the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD, } *Adm'r.*
HANDY WOOD, }

September 13. 41--3w

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Joseph J. Woodrow, of Orange county, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Lackey, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Charles M. Latimer, of Orange county, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 16. 41--3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1848.

Henry Edwards v. Elijah Graves.

Att., levied on a tract of Land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Ira Ellis and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default final will be rendered, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $4 50 41- 6w

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 4m

TIN WARE, Sheet Iron, &c.

THE Tin Shop or Factory, in Milton, will in future be carried on under the direction of the subscriber. Having employed a faithful and competent Journeyman, from Baltimore, who is a good workman, those who patronise the establishment may depend on getting good Tin Ware of every description, manufactured out of the best materials.

Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again, will be supplied on terms by which they can realise a handsome profit.

Repairing of Tin or Copper Ware. Covering or Guttering Houses, done at a short notice—in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms. All orders received by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

N. B. All those indebted to the late establishment are notified and requested to settle with the subscriber only, or in his absence with Mr. M. P. Huntington as his Agent. N. J. P.

Milton, N. C., August 18. 39—

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky, very black; little toe on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchison; and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams's or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.

Chapel Hill, Aug 5. 37-

Notice.

AT the August term of Orange County Court, 1848, the subscriber took out letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB RILEY, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with him, otherwise he will report to the usual course of collection; and all who may have claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r,*

September 1. 39—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cabey's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Turpentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Arquefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18 -

WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gulit Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4 32—

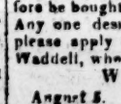
For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

For Sale, for Rent.



THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms; And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,

together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Richard William, living three miles north of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange County on the 27th of August, a black COW and Calf. The Cow's flanks are both white; they are not marked. Valued at nine dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

September 7. 40—

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pluræ, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Billious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and joyously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82-

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favors of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05 -

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

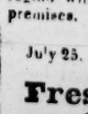
Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.



THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD

July 25. 34 -

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity. these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilation, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acridity or secrority excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Shoffuff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23- 12m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36--10w

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their with to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.